

THE SUGAR INQUIRY.

THE CHARGES MADE IN MR. EDWARDS' LETTER.

Secretary Carlisle Explicitly Denies All of Them Save One—He Gave the Sugar Magnate a Letter of Introduction to the Texas Senator, but the Latter Declined to Receive It—Examination of Senators Mills and Harris.

The Sugar Trust. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The sugar trust investigating committee late yesterday afternoon examined Senators Harris and Mills and concluded the sitting for the day with the testimony of Secretary Carlisle, who denied explicitly all charges made in Mr. Edwards' letter, except one. This one was the assertion that while conferring with the committee he, Carlisle, on one occasion, at the suggestion of the members of the committee, and using their figures, put a sugar schedule into shape, as he did other paragraphs in the bill. This, the secretary said, he had done. He declared he had not made such a visit as he was represented as making to the committee to demand the sugar interest be cared for in the tariff bill because of the Democratic party's obligation to the sugar trust. The examination of Senator Harris and Mills completed the inquiry among members of the finance committee and senators who assisted in the preparation of the bill. Both senators denied any knowledge of the sugar trust in connection with legislation, and also denied that Mr. Carlisle had demanded protection for sugar. Senator Mills was asked if it was true, as had been reported, that Mr. Carlisle had given Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust a letter of introduction to himself. He said this was a fact, but he had declined to receive the letter. Vice President Stevenson has signed the certification of Schriver and Edwards to the district attorney. This is the formal order made under the law of 1857, under which it is proposed to try to punish Edwards and Schriver for withholding names of persons giving them information.

THE EDITOR BACKED DOWN.

Owens, Breckinridge's Opponent, the Hero of a Sensational Proceeding. LEXINGTON, Ky., June 2.—A most sensational and exciting scene took place in the editorial room of Charles C. Moore, editor of the Blue Grass Blade. There were present W. C. Owens, candidate for congress against Breckinridge, C. C. Moore, General W. H. Gentry and J. Walter Leake, a friend of Mr. Owens, and a correspondent of the Post. Owens said to Moore: "I have come to see you about the lying, scurrilous letter which I understood you have received from Jetts Station, postmarked Georgetown, in which my character is attacked in a most shameful manner. You say you believe the letter to be a forgery, and yet you will print it in the Blade. I have this say, we both have been men of peace, and I have tried to do right, but if you publish that letter we will be no longer, and you must stand the consequences. If published, it will reflect seriously on ladies of Frankfort, and will besides be sent to my mother and sisters. That I cannot and will not stand. What I have to say to you is that I ask no favor of you, do not want you to defend me, and will not have that letter published or scattered broadcast when I have already denounced everything in it, and any one who circulates it is a liar and a scoundrel." Moore began to explain that he was doing this to defend Owens, but Owens shut him off, saying that he did not want to be defended by Moore. Then Moore asked to be allowed to read the letter, which he did. The letter was dated Jetts, Ky., May 27. Moore had headed it, "How Bill Owens is Everlastingly Ruined." The letter makes grave charges against Owens of immorality and gambling, and is signed by L. Crutcher. The postmark of the letter is Georgetown, and the postmaster of that place has just come to say that the postmark stamp is a forgery. Moore then backed down and said if Owens wished it he would not publish the letter. To this Owens replied that he would say nothing but that the letter had better not be published. Moore then agreed not to print it.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBT.

House Committee Order a Bill Drafted Providing for Settlement. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The committee on Pacific railroads has ordered a bill drafted for its further consideration, embodying the following provisions in regard to the Union Pacific railroad: The time on agreement between the government and the railroad company for settlement must be accompanied by an agreement to cancel the first mortgage within the limit, and no extension longer than fifty years should be considered. It was further agreed that the company must pay 3 per cent interest instead of 2, as provided in all other bills drafted for consideration. If this bill is reported there will be a minority report still further curtailing the time in which the railroad must meet its obligations. Two New "Immortals." PARIS, June 2.—M. Paul Bourget, the author of "Cosmopolis," etc., and M. Albert Sorel, the historian, have been elected members of the French academy to succeed the late Hippolyte Adolphe Taine and Maxime du Camp.

The Goulds Assessed on Ten Millions.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Although the heirs of Jay Gould have all filed affidavits in the department of taxes and assessments declaring that they are no longer residents of this city and are therefore not liable to be taxed upon their personality, the tax commissioners have decided to tax them upon the original amount fixed upon the books—\$10,000,000 in personal property. This is the same amount upon which the Goulds were assessed last year, when the city claimed \$182,000. The heirs paid under protest and the matter is still in dispute.

THE SUGAR DEBATE BEGUN.

Mr. Manderson Opens in Behalf of Beet Raisers.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A large horseshoe of roses rested, when the senate met to-day, on the desk of Senator Proctor of Vermont, in honor of his 63d birthday. After Mr. Hoar had presented a petition from the "New England Industrial Army" asking legislation which would guarantee work to the unemployed, and it had been referred to the committee on rules, Mr. Hill's resolution to instruct the investigating committee to throw open its doors to the public went over without prejudice, as did Mr. Dolph's resolution to bring E. J. Edwards, one of the contumacious witnesses, to the bar of the senate for contempt. The tariff bill was then laid before the senate and the great battle over the sugar schedule began. The McKinley law placed raw sugars on a refined sugar, and gave a bounty of 2 cents to the sugar growers. The house bill repealed the bounty and placed all sugars, raw and refined, on the free list. The first bill reported from the finance committee of the senate gave a specific duty of from one cent to 1.285 per pound according to polariscopic test. The "compromise" amendment which is now before the senate, made the sugar schedule go into effect January 1, 1895, the rates being forty per cent ad valorem on all sugars, raw and refined, one-eighth above sixteen cent additional on sugars above sixteen cent standard, with an additional one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars from countries paying export bounties. It also continued the sugar treaty with Hawaii. Mr. Manderson took the floor as soon as Mr. Jones had formally proposed the compromise amendment and made a plea for protection in behalf of beet sugar raisers who he declared would soon rival cane producers.

KELLY'S ARMY DISRUPTED.

Speed's Followers Capture Twenty-Eight of the Boats After a Scramble. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—General Kelly stole a march before dawn on Secorder Speed by secretly putting all the rations on board a commissary boat under guard. He tried also to take the hospital tent, but as there were a number of Speed men in it he was prevented. Then the army started from St. Louis on its voyage. As the Speed men refused to vacate their boats about 100 of them were carried off. These latter got peaceably enough until they got into mid-stream, when they cut loose with sixteen boats and made for the Illinois shore, carrying fifty Kellyites with them. They landed somewhere in the neighborhood of East St. Louis and told the Kellyites to clear out. They did, but succeeded in getting across to Missouri to join their commander. Speed succeeded in holding twelve other boats and, as Kelly's forces have been recruited by about 200 men since he landed here, he was not able to get all his force on his boats. The navy dropped slowly down the river to Nagle avenue, where they landed to cook breakfast. Speed remained at the camp with part of his men and will depart later, going overland and selling his boats on the east side if possible.

THE WEALERS FOILED.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Steal a Train. TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—The Topeka commonwealers, led by ex-Adjutant General Artz, who for the past week had been waiting for an opportunity to start on their way to Washington without paying their way, were marched about more than usual during the early part of last evening and General Artz gave it out that he would start them on their journey at 7 o'clock this morning. This, however, was only done to disarm suspicion, for towards midnight the men began to straggle down to the Santa Fe railroad yards, congregating in the vicinity of Second street where a stock train for Kansas City stood ready to start for Kansas City. Artz was not recognized in the crowd, but G. C. Clemens was on the ground and directed the movements of the men, who swarmed on the roofs of the cars. Yard men and the train crew ordered the men to leave, but these orders were not obeyed. On the contrary the number on the train increased until they were fully fifty on board. Finally Division Superintendent McClellan was informed by telephone of the situation and he gave orders for the train to be held in the yards until the trespassers should leave. This had the desired effect and the men abandoned the train. Later, while the railroad men stood guard, engines in front and behind hurried the train out of the yards, leaving the wealers behind. Other freight trains followed the cattle train and the railroad men stood guard till daylight but no further attempt was made. It was said that it was Artz's scheme to get the men to Kansas City and from there start on a journey of his own independent of Sanders or any other general.

Carl Browne Writes a Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Carl Browne has sent a letter to Justice Field of the supreme bench, asking his release from the district jail, stating that he is being detained there unlawfully. Justice Field turned the paper over to the clerk without comment. Representative Hudson has been preparing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the imprisoned Coxyites, but was forestalled by Browne's action. Still No Funston Case Action. WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house elections committee, for quite the twentieth time, failed to muster a quorum to-day and the Moore-Funston case went over. Colonel Moore was hopefully present and is as sanguine as ever to no presently profitable purpose. Judge Gray Dead. NEVADA, Mo., June 2.—Probate Judge H. P. Gray, aged 75, died this morning after several days' illness. He served as probate judge for Vernon county the past fourteen years.

AGRICULTURAL DATA

A MAMMOTH INVESTIGATION CONTEMPLATED.

A Movement that Will Require an Immense Amount of Research—The Annual Yield of Agricultural Products Since Organization of the Government, Their Cost of Production, Transportation to Markets, and the Market Prices. WASHINGTON, May 31.—An investigation of mammoth proportions and involving an immense amount of research is contemplated in a provision contained in the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the next fiscal year which recently passed the house. Of the \$100,000 allotted to the statistical division of the department bill, \$15,000 is to be expended in the collection and tabulation of data, showing as far as possible the annual yield since the organization of the government of all agricultural products, their cost of production annually, the cost of transportation each year from the place of production to the market, and the market prices. The tabulation, so far as practicable, is to be made by states and subdivisions thereof. Pending action on the appropriation bill by the senate no steps have been taken by the department having in view the beginning of the investigation proposed. In conducting such an inquiry the department would, of course, have to depend for much of its information on reports touching the matter of farm products and wages already published. One of the most complete reports available on the subject is that made by a committee of the senate in the first session of the Fifty-second congress. It was an investigation into the general subject of the effect of the tariff laws on imports and exports, the prices of agricultural and manufactured articles and on wages here and abroad. The committee divided the whole subject matter into two parts and pursued its inquiry on the lines thus determined upon. A portion of the report made by it included the matter of prices and wages for several years previous to the time at which the investigation was commenced, and another portion was devoted largely to details relating to the course of wholesale prices and wages from 1840 to 1891.

TALK ON BIMETALLISM.

An Address on Its Relation to Agricultural Depression. EDINBURG, May 31.—An important speech, touching upon wheat, silver, gold and American mining, railroads and land mortgages, was delivered here yesterday by the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, president of the board of agriculture in Lord Salisbury's government. The speech was an address to a crowded conference of the Scottish members of husbandry, and had for its subject "Bimetallism in Relation to Agricultural Depression." The speaker declared that agricultural depression was chiefly due to steady and heavy falls in the prices of produce, which he claimed was due to the monetary changes of 1853 and could only be stopped by reverting to the previous monetary system. No body could foresee where the present prices would end. According to the latest table, the fall from 1873 to 1893 of 40 per cent in wheat amply illustrates this. The British commissioners, he added, studied the price of wheat in America in 1879, and believed that it could never be exported cheaper than 40 shillings per quarter. Continuing, he said, the majority of farmers believe that the fall in prices is due to foreign competition and that the remedy was protection. But the fact that half the countries of the Continent and the United States, while imposing the heaviest duties on imported produce, complain of agricultural depression, refutes this argument, Mr. Chaplin asserted. Touching upon the farmers of America he said that they especially were being ruined and becoming bankrupt faster even than the British farmers. Others contend that over production is responsible for the fall in prices; but he claimed statistics show that the production of wheat has decreased, although the prices have fallen. Therefore, from the point of view of the speaker, it was farcical and ridiculous to attribute the fall in prices to that cause. The real cause, he said, was the demonization of silver in 1873, and the subsequent divergence of the relative values of metals which enabled the silver-using countries, like India, to export wheat at the present low price. Mr. Chaplin also said: "And if silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely. We propose as a remedy an international agreement to revert to the system which prevailed prior to 1873. The failure of the Brussels conference is no argument against this, as it has since been clearly proved that nothing but the action of the English delegates broke up the conference. Chancellor Von Caprivi's subsequent explanation of the conduct of the German delegates conclusively proved this to be a fact." Mr. Chaplin reviewed the bimetallic movement on the continent and pointed out especially the importance of President Cleveland obtaining power to re-summon the conference, adding: "My answer to the argument that an agreement as to the ratio between silver and gold is impossible, is that the bimetalist will accept any ratio rather than continue as now, and silver is so sensitive that its market price will conform to any fixed international ratio. The increased output, consequent upon such an agreement, would in our opinion, not affect the matter in the least, as it would be infinitesimal compared with the immense exporting mass."

Destructive Hall Storm.

BELLEVIDE, Kan., May 31.—The most destructive hail storm this section ever knew struck here last night at midnight. Its extent is not known. The growing corn and all small grain as well as the gardens are pounded into the earth. Fruit is knocked from the trees and small branches and leaves cover the ground.

A FLOOD AT PUEBLO.

Four Square Miles of the City Under Water.

PUEBLO, Col., May 31.—Four breaks in the levee of the Arkansas river on the north side and two on the south side, due to high waters caused by fierce rain, have flooded many blocks of business and residence sections of this city. The losses are estimated at \$3,000,000. At 8:10 o'clock last night the fire alarm whistle sounded warnings to the residents of the lowlands and soon the first break occurred in the levee, on the north side just west of the Main street bridge. The water rushed in in torrents and flooded the block from the river to Richmond avenue between Union avenue and Main street. Then came the other breaks and soon all the lower bottoms of the city were under water. On South Union avenue several buildings south of C street fell in and in the Union depot there was two feet of water in the waiting rooms. About 2 o'clock this morning the water began slowly to recede and it is believed that all danger is past. Hundred of people, men, women and children, are congregated in the city hall and army waiting until the waters go down and they can go to their homes, which will be untenable for some days. Mayor Strait issued a call for all men for whom it was possible to assemble at the city hall at 7 o'clock this morning to begin the work of repairs.

The flood was probably caused by the very extensive rains in the Arkansas valley above Pueblo, which have been prevalent for the last forty-eight hours. A man was drowned at the lower end of the Santa Fe while attempting to cross the water at that point, and it is feared that several others have perished. All houses on Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets are filled with water, varying from two feet to ten, according to the heights of the foundations. On several streets the water is very deep and the current as swift as a mill race.

FOUR SQUARE MILES FLOODED.

The street lights went out about 12:30 o'clock, the basement of the city power house being brim full of water. Grave fears are entertained for the new levee on the south side of the river from above the Santa Fe bridge to the Fifth street viaduct. Slag had been put on it part way up and its top was the danger line. This was soon reached and soon the earth began to crumble away. Its fall was rapid and practically the whole work has disappeared. The water gained a foothold, and when it was in the situation began its course running east at a furious pace. All the land west of Victoria avenue was soon a sea of water. Down all the cross streets it crept, filling cellars and basements as far as Union avenue and on the south to the Union depot. The Missouri Pacific tracks and the street south were the great avenue for the water in its further advance east and soon the lots on both sides of May street and east were under water. Two fatalities have definitely come to light. The body of an unknown man was found to-day two miles west of the city. About 10 o'clock Joseph Coppa, a smelter laborer with his wife and children attempted to wade through four feet of water near the Union Pacific depot. He became bewildered and stepped off into a hole where there was ten feet of water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Other losses of life are believed to have occurred and several prominent citizens are missing.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Investigation by the Senate Continued. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The senate sugar trust investigating committee continued its inquiry yesterday and examined Senators Voorhees, Jones and Vest of the finance committee, in regard to the allegations concerning the efforts of the sugar trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of all the charges made of the exercise of influence by the trust, and specifically contradicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made a secret visit to the committee and demanded the sugar interest be protected because of the Democratic party's indebtedness to the sugar trust. They agreed that Mr. Carlisle had neither made such a visit to the committee and that no such demand had been made upon the committee for the reasons given in Mr. Edwards' letter or any other account. They also denied the report that a meeting had been held by the committee on the Sunday before the tariff bill was reported for the consideration of the sugar schedule, and said that if the sugar people had been together in any adjacent room while the committee was in session at any time they were not cognizant of the fact.

COLONEL AINSWORTH FREE.

The Indictment for Responsibility for the Ford's Theater Disaster Quashed. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Colonel Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the records and pension division of the war department, indicted for manslaughter in the case growing out of the Ford's theater disaster of last June, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, is now free, Justice McComas of the criminal court to-day sustaining the demurrer to his indictment and ordering it quashed. This is the second indictment against Ainsworth which has failed. The main ground on which Judge McComas quashed the indictment to-day was that it did not show that the falling was due to a personal neglect on the part of Colonel Ainsworth. It is probable a new indictment will be drawn up. Until Colonel Ainsworth is settled no proceedings will be started against Contractor Dent.

Thousands Out at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 31.—The Memorial day parade this afternoon was the greatest in the history of the city. The military and civic bodies were in line, making a turnout numbering several thousand men. John T. Webster addressed a large crowd at the fair grounds.

A Monument Unveiled.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 31.—The G. A. R. monument purchased some time ago by the local post was unveiled at the cemetery this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd after a parade of veterans and all the secret orders in the city.

DAY OF DECORATION.

THE EXERCISES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

White House Flowers for Once Put to Good Use—Congressmen Speak at the Different Cemeteries Around Washington—The Exercises at Arlington, Where so Many of the Nation's Heroes Slumber in Eternal Rest—The President Present on the Occasion. Flowers for the Dead. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Elaborate preparations had been made for Decoration day, and in spite of adverse weather the observance was general. At Arlington, the great national cemetery, at the various private cemeteries and wherever in any of the parks stands a marble or bronze representation of one of the heroes of the civil war, there were floral decorations and displays of the national colors. The floral display was particularly striking, for, in addition to the contributions of individuals and societies, by order of President Cleveland, the whole of the floral wealth of the White House grounds was culled by the gardeners for the decoration of soldiers' graves.

The Grand Army men formed near their hall on Pennsylvania avenue and at 10:30 o'clock, under a threatening sky, headed by a considerable body of the district militia. There the exercises began at 10:30 o'clock and consisted of an oration by Representative A. N. Martin of Indiana, the delivery of a poem by Colonel John A. Joyce and an address by Representative Bryan of Nebraska. Music was furnished by the marine band and the Grand Army Musical union. President Cleveland witnessed the celebration and listened to the exercises from a place on the large grand stand. There were also public ceremonies at the Soldiers' home, where an oration was delivered by Representative R. C. Cousins of Virginia, and a poem read by Representative English of New Jersey.

Representative Lafe Pence of Colorado, was the orator at the congressional cemetery. Colonel Thomas Calver delivered the poem and Past Grand Commander S. S. Yoder of the Union Veterans' union, delivered the address. The Coxyites seized on the opportunity afforded by Decoration day to exploit themselves in public under cover of a patriotic desire to decorate the peace monument of the western edge of that forbidden spot, the Capitol grounds. Last evening they were reinforced by Galvin's army, 150 strong, and after formal welcome by Oklahoma Sam, representing the leader of the movement who is now in prison, the comers who were very hungry and forlorn after their long tramp from Lansdale, near Baltimore, found quarters in some rude shelters on the extreme right of the Coxy camp. Yesterday evening the men spent their time in gathering evergreens and wild flowers, and to-day they marched to town and deposited their offerings on the peace monument.

RAILWAYS SHORT OF COAL.

Their Supply is Less Than Officials are Willing to Admit. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—The railways can no longer conceal the fact that they are hard up for coal. Up to this time, to serve a common purpose, they have given out more or less rosy reports about their coal supply and their ability to hold out against the strikers for two, four or six months, but the fact is that weeks are more appropriate measurements of the time they will last. The entire Burlington system is probably in the worst condition for lack of coal. The officers are now exercising the greatest economy in the use of coal and the company is buying whatever coal is for sale. M'PHERSON'S SKIRTS CLEAR. The New Jersey Senator Closed Out All the Sugar Deals in Good Time. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The committee investigating the Sugar trust resumed its session to-day, leaving to the district attorney the dealing with witnesses who refuse to answer. Secretary Carlisle has not been summoned before the committee, and if he appears it will be voluntarily. Mr. McPherson reiterated the statement he made recently on the floor of the senate that when it became apparent that sugar was to be made the subject of legislation he had instructed his broker to cease all dealings in sugar in his name. A little after 3 o'clock Secretary Carlisle entered the room where the committee hearing is in progress.

A Boy Accidentally Hanged.

SMITH CENTER, Kan., May 31.—The 9-year-old son of W. A. Seay, who lives near this city, accidentally hung himself in a swing Monday evening. He was turning himself in the swing and in untwisting the ropes, his head became entangled, breaking his neck instantly. No one saw the accident but his 3-year-old sister, who ran to the house and told her mother, but the boy was dead before she reached him.

Shot on a Chicago Street.

CHICAGO, May 31.—As the result of the trouble between the white union grain trimmers and the colored non-union men which has resulted in several small riots, John Church, a colored contractor, was shot by James McNamara, a union man, at the entrance of the board of trade to-day. Meeting McNamara, Church started to run and dived under a carriage where his assailant sought him bring two shots. McNamara then viciously kicked his victim twice and attempted to escape, but was arrested.

HAWAII AND FREE LUMBER.

The Senate Declares for Non-Interference with Lumbermen—Allen's Victory.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—When the senate met to-day Mr. Turpie presented a set of resolutions adopted by the legislature of Ohio protesting against the Russian extradition treaty, and Mr. Hill then offered his resolution directing the bribery investigating committee to throw open its doors. It went over until tomorrow. Mr. Turpie then offered a joint resolution declaring that it was no longer to the interest of the United States to continue the treaty with Russia, ratified on April 21, and that notice be served upon the Emperor of Russia that the United States purposes to terminate that treaty at the expiration of six months, the time required to be given by the treaty. Mr. Turpie also reported from the committee on foreign affairs the following resolution, with a unanimous recommendation that it pass, as a substitute to the Hawaiian resolution reported some months ago: Resolved, By the senate of the United States, that of right it belongs wholly to the people of Hawaii to establish their own form of government and domestic policy, that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith and that interference in the political affairs of the islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States. Mr. Mills explained that the resolution did not meet his approval, although he would not vote against it. Believing that this government has overthrown an existing government in Hawaii he thought it the duty of the United States to tear down the oligarchy set up in its name. The resolution was then passed unanimously, fifty-five senators voting for it. Mr. Mills did not vote. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was appropriately referred, instructing the judiciary committee to report whether the government of the United States could by virtue of an act of congress constitutionally take possession of and hold for public uses, paying compensation therefor, all the coal beds of the country.

The tariff bill was then taken up and the clause on rough lumber voted down. Mr. Allen moved to strike out paragraph 17 as follows: "Lumber of any sort, planed or finished on each side so planed, fifty cents 1,000 feet board measure, or if planed one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per 1,000; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per 1,000, and in estimating board measure under this schedule, no deduction shall be made on account of planing, grooving or tonguing." Mr. Vest advised that the Republicans when he announced that the amendment would be accepted by the Democratic side. As the amendments to the lumber schedule were being voted on without debate, under an agreement made on Wednesday, the vote was immediately taken and it was agreed to—35 to 24—a strict party vote, Messrs. Peffer and Allen, Populists voting in favor of it. This will have the effect of putting all lumber on the free list.

The sugar schedule of the tariff bill was then reached and Mr. Sherman of Ohio took the floor to make a speech. Mr. Sherman in the course of his remarks asserted that if President Harrison had been re-elected and there had been no fear of the tariff tinkering, the McKinley law would have yielded sufficient revenue. The fall of silver and increased demand for gold had something to do with the present financial depression which had been added to by fear of tariff tinkering. He also declared that the South was coming around from its doctrine that protection was unconstitutional.

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